UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

	for the	
Central	District of California	""0
United States of America v. DANIEL JOSEPH SMITH Defendant) Case No. \$\frac{\$\frac{1}{3}}{2} \cdot \text{CR 18-000}	77-DOC
ORDER OF DET	ENTION PENDING TRIAL	1 1 1
Part I - E	ligibility for Detention	0 2016
Upon the		CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIL BY DEPLY
Motion of the Government attorney pu Motion of the Government or Court's of the Court held a detention hearing and found that deter and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 314	own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3 ntion is warranted. This order sets for	th the Court's findings of fact
Part II - Findings of Fact and	d Law as to Presumptions under § 3	142(e)
 (b) an offense for which the maximum (c) an offense for which a maximum Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.6 (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter (d) any felony if such person has been (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or the control of the paragraph. 	conditions will reasonably assure the tions have been met: the following crimes described in 18 U of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense lister num term of imprisonment of 10 years um sentence is life imprisonment or den term of imprisonment of 10 years or C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substanton 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ en convicted of two or more offenses of two or more State or local offenses that 19th (c) of this paragraph if a circumstanton save the sentence of the sentence	safety of any other person S.C. § 3142(f)(1): ed in 18 U.S.C. for more is prescribed; or eath; or more is prescribed in the nces Import and Export Act 70501-70508); or described in subparagraphs at would have been offenses
 □ (e) any felony that is not otherwise a (i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession (iii) any other dangerous weapon; or □ (2) the defendant has previously been con § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense to Federal jurisdiction had existed; and 	a crime of violence but involves: n of a firearm or destructive device (as r (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S avicted of a Federal offense that is desce that would have been such an offense	.C. § 2250; and cribed in 18 U.S.C. e if a circumstance giving rise
(3) the offense described in paragraph (2) committed while the defendant was on rel (4) a period of not more than five years had defendant from imprisonment, for the offer	lease pending trial for a Federal, State, as elapsed since the date of conviction	or local offense; and, or the release of the

B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a
rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant
committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
(2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
(3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of
imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above.
OR
The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.
In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:
☐ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
☐ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
Prior criminal history
Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
History of violence or use of weapons
☐ History of alcohol or substance abuse
□ Lack of stable employment
☐ Lack of stable residence
Lack of financially responsible sureties
Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
Significant family or other ties outside the United States

Lack of legal status in the United States
Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
☐ Use of alias(es) or false documents
☐ Background information unknown or unverified
Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

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Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date:

5/3/11

United States Magistrate Judge